

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6494 號四十九百四十六號

日八月八日年商期光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1878.

二月

四十二年九月

英

[PRICE 2d PER MONTH.]

## SHIPPING.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

**ARRIVALS.**  
September 23, GLAUCUS, British str., 1,648  
Jackson, Shanghai 14th Sept., Foochow  
19th, and Amoy 20th; Tea and General  
BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

September 23, MARIE LOUISE, French bark  
Gulfport, Newchwang, 7th Sept., Beans  
C. SAWYER & CO.

September 23, JULIANA, German sch., 187  
Oestrich, Newchwang 9th Sept., Beans  
W. P. POWELL & CO.

September 23, SPARTAN, American schooner,  
100t. Vincent, Swatow 20th September  
W. H. RAY.

CLEARANCES  
AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,  
SEPTEMBER 23D.

Articles, French bark, for Newchwang.  
Athens, British bark, for New York.  
Cuba, Spanish steamer, for Manila.  
Glacier, British steamer, for Singapore and  
London.

Paul Mar, French bark, for Newchwang.  
S. P. FREDON, American sch., for Cape of  
Good Hope.

Chitaldo, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
Bellona, German steamer for Saigon.  
Centenario, Amer. sch., for Portland (Oregon).  
Berle Brighton, British ship, for London.

## DEPARTURES.

September 22, ALVERTON, British str., for  
Shanghai.

September 22, HELEN, British bark, for  
Newchwang.

September 23, ROSS WILK, Amer. ship, for  
Vancouver's Island.

September 23, JOSEPHUS, American ship, for  
San Francisco.

September 23, MOSS GLEN, British bark, for  
London.

September 23, HYACINTH, British bk., for  
Chaofo.

September 23, YOUTUNG, British steamer, for  
Swatow.

September 23, ORUSSA, British steamer, for  
Shanghai.

September 23, ARGENTINO, British str., for  
Singapore and London.

September 23, OMEC, Spanish steamer, for  
Manila.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per Glauca, str. from Shanghai, to —  
For Hongkong. —38 Chinese. For London  
Mr. Townsend.

## REPORTS.

The American schooner Spartan reports left  
Swatow on 20th September, had light North  
and Easterly winds with clear weather through-  
out the passage.

The British steamship Glauca reports left  
Shanghai on 4th September, Foochow on the 10th,  
and arrived on the 15th. On the 15th  
10th, 11th, 12th and a very low barometer, leaving  
reading 29.35. No wind or rain; thence to port  
fine weather.

## SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

September — ARRIVALS.  
9. Aurora, Spanish steamer, from Manila  
6. Boni, Dutch steamer, from Achack.  
8. Evelyn, British bark, from Amoy.  
9. Nelly, British bark, from Foochow.  
10. Auk, Dutch steamer, from Batavia.  
12. Pulse, Malay steamer, from Johor.  
13. Vida, British str., from Barramay.  
14. Kate Orr, British schooner, from Patani.  
10. N. Merrymore, Brit. bk., from Palawan.  
11. Cobham, British bark, from Macassar.  
12. Marton, British steamer, from Bangkok.  
13. Chang H. Kise, Brit. str., from Amoy.  
14. General P. I., Dutch str., from Achack.  
15. Wm. Stott, Bark, from Batavia.  
16. Paknam, British steamer, from Bangkok.  
17. Baucis, British steamer, from Samarang.  
18. Killary, British str., from Hongkong.  
19. Pusoy, Spanish bark, from Manila.  
September — DEPARTURES.  
9. Isolina, British bark, for Liverpool.  
10. Sidonia, Dutch steamer, for Batavia.  
11. Nelly, British bark, for Foochow.  
12. Aurora, Spanish steamer, for Liverpool.  
13. Sun Lee, British str., for Hongkong.  
14. Ernest, French steamer, for Batavia.  
15. Alina, Sarawak steamer, for Sarawak.  
16. Tigre, French steamer, for Saigon.  
17. Piau, British steamer, for Hongkong.  
18. E. Brooke, Spanish steamer, for Sarawak.  
19. Egerton, Dutch steamer, for Batavia.  
20. General P. I., Dutch str., for Samarang.  
21. Adelina, British bark, for Mauritius.  
22. Ben Y. Song, British str., for Bangkok.  
23. Royalist, Sarawak steamer, for Sarawak.  
24. Cheung H. Kise, British str., for Penang.  
25. Stanhope, British bark, for Mealmain.  
26. Diamond City, Siam, bark, for Bangkok.

VEHICLES THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN  
FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND  
MANILA.

(For last Mail's Advice.)  
Dromada (s.) ... Old Port July 28  
Holland (s.) ... Old Port Aug. 4  
Antwerp (s.) ... China Port Aug. 4  
Lombardia ... Yokohama Aug. 4  
Edelina ... Swatow Aug. 6  
Argyle (s.) ... Hawick Aug. 7  
Clara ... Swatow Aug. 9  
Orestes (s.) ... China Port Aug. 10  
Glenister ... Swatow Aug. 10  
Holland ... Shanghai Aug. 10  
Sultana ... Manila Aug. 11  
Erylic (s.) ... Foochow Aug. 12  
State of Alabama (s.) ... Foochow Aug. 13

## VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Continued.)  
Orca ... Liverpool Mar. 28  
Inincible ... Penang April 16  
15th ... Cardiff April 22  
Zigzag ... Antwerp May 3  
Napier ... Cardiff May 8  
Don Quixote ... Penang May 12  
Verona ... New York May 13  
Lord Macaulay ... Hamburg May 17  
Drummond ... Cardiff May 18  
Magenta ... Manila May 19  
Maze ... Liverpool June 1  
Emily Chapman ... Cardiff June 11  
France ... Antwerp June 19  
Commissioner ... Penang June 22  
Underwriter ... P. Monroe June 26  
Malibek ... London June 28  
Annie Bow ... Newcastle July 16  
Pamela ... Liverpool July 17  
Sydenham ... London July 18  
Astor (s.) ... Liverpool July 19  
Mary Mildred ... Newcastle July 20  
Stan ... Antwerp July 21  
Fusilier ... Newcastle July 22  
Elizabeth Nicholson ... Newcastle July 25  
Pilgrim ... Cardiff July 27  
Ullock ... Finsing July 28  
Albert Copper ... Liverpool July 28  
Somerset ... Hartlepool July 28  
Charm ... Cardiff July 31  
Burke St. Edmunds ... Penang Aug. 1  
Dioned (s.) ... Liverpool Aug. 7  
Alfredo ... Cardiff Aug. 7  
Urania ... Penang Aug. 10  
Corra ... London Aug. 10  
Lots ... Cardiff Aug. 15  
Serpentine (s.) ... Liverpool Aug. 25  
Xanthus (s.) ... Marseilles Aug. 25  
Ava (s.) ... Marseilles Sept. 8

## AUCTION SALES TODAY.

Note:

## NOTICE.

WE beg to inform all the Shippers and  
Agents, that the late BOB. and General  
BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,  
September 23, MARIE LOUISE, French bark  
Gulfport, Newchwang, 7th Sept., Beans  
C. SAWYER & CO.

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## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESEE  
of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS", and  
the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct  
the same in his own present from this date.

## NOTICE.

B. CHATTERTON WILCOX,  
Daily Press Office,  
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## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction.

## NOTICE.

TO-MORROW

the 25th September at 2 p.m. at No. 66  
Weymouth Street, at the head of the  
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

## NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS intended for the PRE-  
SEASON have not been received, from  
which an early Settlement is requested.

## NOTICE.

Globe Rep.-Covered Drawing-room SUITE  
Blackwood Carved Marble-top CENTRE and  
SIDE TABLES.

## NOTICE.

PANTRY-BLACK & WHITE CASHMERE  
MELTONS, &c. for MORNING SUITS.

## NOTICE.

HOMESPUN, FRIEZE, BEAVER, &c. for  
OVERCOATS.

## NOTICE.

HOMESPUN TWEEDS and ANGOLA  
for SOFTS and THROWINGS.

## NOTICE.

EXTRA THIN TWEEDS and ANGOLA  
for SUMMER SUITS and THROWINGS.

## NOTICE.

BLACK & BLUE CLOTHES,

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
Fox 178.  
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA  
DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETENESS IN EVERY RESPECT.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Pacific, Maritime, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at 35; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directors, Maps, &c., at 33.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:

MANOA.—Messrs. A. A. Bell & Co.  
SWALLO.—Messrs. Campbell & Co.  
AMOY.—Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.  
FUKUOKA.—Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.  
TOKIO.—Messrs. Haden & Co.  
NIKKO.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'g'd.  
SIAM.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh,  
HANKOW.—Messrs. Hall & Holt and Kelly  
EVERTS PORTS.—& Walsh, Shanghai;  
CHENGFOO and Hsiau.—Messrs. Hall and Kelly  
NEWCHANG.—& Walsh, Shanghai;  
TIEN-Tsin and Hsiau.—Messrs. Hall & Kelly  
PEKING.—& Walsh, Shanghai;  
NAGASAKI.—The O. and J. Trading Co.  
YOKOHAMA.—Japan Gazette Office.  
MANILA.—Messrs. J. de Loyze & Co.  
SAIGON.—Mr. J. H. Bloom.  
SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Sayle & Co.  
BANGKOK.—Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.  
LONDON.—Mr. Goo, Street, 30, Cornhill.  
LONDON.—Messrs. Bates, Hinde & Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO.—Mr. L. F. Moore, 21, Merchant Exchange.  
NEW YORK.—Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co.,  
37, Park Row.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,  
FACTORY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the  
GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
PHARMACISTS—SUNDERLAND,  
And  
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the exportation of  
Orbs, it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
Firm A. S. WATSON and CO.,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those business to "The Manager," and not to individual by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1878.

This report made by Mr. Nicolson on the opium trade, published in the London and China Express of the 16th ultmo., was probably it was for the information of the Indian Government. The object of the report is clearly to show the position occupied by the native drug in the opium market in China, and the degree to which it affects or is likely to affect the sale of the Indian product. Mr. Nicolson, who is one of the Secretaries of Legation at Peking, should be able to command good information on the subject, but his facts are nevertheless mainly derived from Consular reports and those of the various Commissioners of Customs. Most of the facts he has gleaned from these sources have already appeared in our columns, and have been commented upon. Out of the accumulated evidence on the subject, Mr. Nicolson deduces the following conclusions:—"1. That within the last few years the production of native opium has increased and is increasing. 2. That the poppy is cultivated in spite of prohibitory governmental edicts, and in most cases with the connivance of the authorities. 3. That the cultivation is likely to be still further extended, owing to the large profits which can be made. 4. That the native can easily undersell the foreign drug in the market. 5. That the chief, and apparently the sole, advantage possessed by the Indians over the native article lies in its superior quality." The first of these conclusions is so obvious that no one would, we imagine, dream of disputing it. In some districts of Chihli and Shantung, where large tracts have been given up to poppy cultivation hitherto, there will, consequent on the famine, be a very poor crop next season; but as a general rule there will, we think, be no falling off in the native production elsewhere. In Shing-king, where the Authorities have interfered with the cultivation of the poppy, on account of the diminution in the revenue caused by the use of the native drug, the next crops will perhaps be lighter, but official prohibitions rarely have much permanent effect, and, as a rule, soon become dead letters. This circumstance, indeed, forms Mr. Nicolson's second conclusion, the soundness of which it would be folly to question. That gentlemen are of opinion, thirdly, that the growth of the poppy plant will be still further extended, on account of the large profits according to it. This may be correct up to a certain point, but there will be a limit to its extension. This limit will be reached when the Chinese have to import grain to a large extent. The assertion that the native grower can easily undersell the foreign drug in the market is, of course, indispensible, though the Indian drug might be greatly reduced in price if the Government of that country cared to lower the duties on it. In any case, however, the native drug

## A STORY FROM KASHGAR.

can always be sold at a considerably lower rate than the Indian opium, as the expense of raising it is smaller, the cost of freight and packing is saved, and lighter duties are imposed upon it. The Indian drug, at the present time, certainly does as Mr. Nicolson states, depend upon its vastly superior quality and flavour for its command of the Chinese market. The native product is scarcely ever smoked alone; it is seldom tolerable to any taste, and it has to be mixed with the Indian drug before it can be used at all. The import of Indian opium for 1877 was slightly larger than that for any previous twelve months in the decade, and, though considerable fluctuations in the import have occurred, it has never declined to such an extent as to excite any serious alarm as to the continuance of the demand. The Imperial edict against the practice of opium smoking and the cultivation of the poppy are not likely to disturb the equanimity of the opium grower in China. The Authorities of the various provinces, following the example of those of Kwang-tung, may perhaps give a little keener attention to the trade with the object of making more out of it; but clearly there are few Chinese officials who have either the will or the power to suppress the opium traffic. They have no particular wish to do away with it, for they put down a remunerative traffic, and if they had, they would require some better administrative machinery than they have at present before the law could be properly executed.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the steamship *Moyra* left Singapore for this port on Saturday, the 20th instant.

We hear that the guns mounted at the recently captured batteries, being marine ordnance, are to be taken into store again and replaced by guns now on the way out from home.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire) inform us that the O. S. S. Company's steamer *Sarpedon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong yesterday morning.

CHARLES NEWMAN was taken before the magistrate yesterday morning and again until the 30th instant, charged with having committed a wilful and wanton act of wantonness.

The Amy Chamber of Commerce Report for the 18th instant, referring to the ten months of 1877, states that the foreign Oolong, owing to the disparity between the views of buyers and sellers, the market has assumed a much quicker tone, and the total settlements for the fortnight only reach 3,660 half-chests at from \$95 to \$41 duty paid. On account of the high cost of late receipts from Tamsui, tea-rooms are first held and unwilling to submit to a gloom. As far as Oolong have shown to the market, the quantity and value of tea seems to be decreasing to 3,837 half-chests of premium rates. Amye Congre. No further arrivals having taken place, the season for this description may be considered almost ended.

The Band and Pipes of the 74th Highlanders will perform on the Parade Ground to-night, commencing at nine p.m. The following is the programme:—

March.—"Spanish March" . . . . .  
"Circassian" . . . . .  
"Elis d'Amore" . . . . .  
"Princess of Trabocca" . . . . .  
"Uland" . . . . .  
"M. J. BUCHANAN, Bandmaster."  
March.—"Dorogian Castle" . . . . .  
"McDonald's Favourite" . . . . .  
"Laird of Corries" . . . . .  
"March of the Guards" . . . . .  
"Graham's Gathering" . . . . .  
J. Hall, Pipe-Major.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.

JUNK REGULATIONS IN HAEBOUR.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

"Sir.—We were surprised to see in your issue of to-day a letter signed "Underwriter" by Mr. Nicolson, in which he says that the Chinese themselves (which is not likely) the writer could not have been present, or had any hand in this letter, but the statements are so garbled and one-sided that in fairness to our clients and the arbitrator who took great pains with the case we feel bound to say that the underwriter is not even second best, and is not entitled to give any weighty impression to those interested in the matter. Yours &c.,"  
SHAPE, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors for the Junk-owners.  
Hongkong, September 23rd, 1878.

## POLICE COURT.

September 23rd.

BEFORE MR. J. J. FRANCIS.

DIVISION.

Henry Davis, a seaman, was charged with being drunk, assailed a chair maid No. 374, and refusing to pay chair hire.—Fined 3/-; and to pay chair hire fifty cents; in default, three days imprisonment with hard labour.

WILFUL MURDER.  
Charles Newman, a watchman, was brought up on command, charged with the wilful murder of Seu Lam, a Chinaman, in the 74th Regiment, said that on Sunday morning he saw the prisoner take the stem of the pipe produced and show it to another man. Witness then told Sergeant Patterson, who had lost a pipe, what he had seen. Sergeant Patterson at once identified the piece of the pipe as his property.

The magistrate further remanded the prisoner until the 30th instant, pending the recovery of the wounded woman.

BEFORE MR. C. V. CRAIGH.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Lam Aluk was charged with having in unlawful possession of a part of a commonham pipe.

Patrick McLean, a private in the 74th Regiment, said that on Sunday morning he saw the prisoner take the stem of the pipe produced and show it to another man. Witness then told Sergeant Patterson, who had lost a pipe, what he had seen. Sergeant Patterson at once identified the piece of the pipe as his property.

The prisoner, on cross-examination, said that on the 13th instant he had broken a commonham pipe.

The prisoner, in defence, said that when he was sweeping, the barrows he picked up the piece of pipe.

His Honor fined the prisoner \$5; in default, fourteen days' imprisonment.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

September 22nd.

I have that the new coin regulations have not been ratified by the Emperor, who does not yet appreciate the farming system, but would rather obtain their licences to sell the drug direct from the authorities and be guided by rules officially issued. A petition has been presented to the High Authorities on the subject; but it is too late now to bring about any change. I should like to call your attention to the above.

On the night of the 17th instant a band of rebels attacked a volunteer defence force at the West Gate and took away all they could lay hands on. Our Canton friends appear rather to rush bearing the lion in their den. On the present occasion no lives were lost.

Fourthly, it forced the Government of Anhwei into it, then its youth; and in the earlier half of the eighteenth century it was conquered by Nghi Khan. From 1733 it was under Afghan rule. It was then conquered afresh by an army from Bokhara, and a new dynasty of Afghans came into power, work for the Emir of Kashgar and Samarcand. It remained under the Sovereignty of Bokhara until 1846, when the Mir Valli of Kashgar took possession of it in the name of Shah Shahr. The Afghans, however, did not occupy the city long, but relinquished it at the request of the British resident at Cabul. Bokhara then remained as a state of independent Afghans, and the Mir Valli of Kashgar, the son of the Mir Valli of Kashgar, still paying tribute to neither.

A battle was fought between the British resident at Cabul and the Afghans in 1853; however, this state of affairs came to an end by the Afghans advancing in force under Mohamed Akram Khan Barakzai, and subjugating the territory of Bokhara up to the Oxus. Since then the Emir of Bokhara has repeatedly threatened to return and to lay waste over the province, and has been successful in his constant advance of the Russians towards the northern frontier to be able to carry their threat into execution.

Situated on a plain amidst numerous canals, Bokhara occupies one of the most fruitful oases in Central Asia. The ruins of the ancient city cover twenty miles in circumference. The town is built several miles from the old, and is surrounded by a mud wall four miles in circumference, and a ditch, with a gate.

The population, formerly many millions, does not exceed 15,000, of whom 10,000 are Afghans and the remainder of Oshbeg origin. Nearly all the houses in the oasis are built of brick taken from the remains of the old city, and it is from this fact as well as from the richness of the materials that the name of Bokhara is derived.

The Afghans are a fierce race, and are noted for their warlike character. They have been accustomed to live something like savages, and are expert in the use of bows and arrows.

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## CHINA-COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

TELEGRAMS

September 20th.

	TIME	WEATHER	AMER.	SHADE.	NADA.
HAROLDIN,	10 A.M.	Sunny	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
PHENOMETER	10 A.M.	Sunny	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
Barometer	10 A.M.	29.96	29.96	29.96	29.96
Barometer change	24 hr.	.070	.070	.070	.070
Direction of Wind	W	W	W	W	W
Velocity	1	2	3	4	5
Dry Thermometer	84.5	84.5	84.5	84.5	84.5
Wet Thermometer	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0
Weather	h. h. h.				
Hour's Rain	-	-	-	-	-
Quantity fallen	-	-	-	-	-

Barometric level of the sea in inches, tons, and hundreds. IMMEDIATELY in Fahrenheit degrees and tons, kept in the office of the Hydrographer.

Direction of Wind is registered every two hours. Force of Wind is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Dry Thermometer, 84.5, 84.5, 84.5, 84.5.

Wet Thermometer, 77.0, 77.0, 77.0, 77.0.

Weather, h. h. h. h. h. h.

Hour's Rain, -

Quantity fallen, -

Rainbow, level of the sea in inches, tons, and hundreds.

IMMEDIATELY in Fahrenheit degrees and tons, kept in the office of the Hydrographer.

Direction of Wind is registered every two hours. Force of Wind is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Dry Thermometer, 84.5, 84.5, 84.5, 84.5.

Wet Thermometer, 77.0, 77.0, 77.0, 77.0.

Weather, h. h. h. h. h. h.

Hour's Rain, -

Quantity fallen, -

## FOR SALE.

SAYLOR & CO., having received their FIRST DELIVERY OF GOODS for the AUTUMN SEASON, solicit an Inspection of the following— RICH BLACK GROSSEGRAIN SILKS, from the Best Makers.

COLOURED GEORGIAN and FANCY SILKS.

PLAIN and FANCY JAPANESE SILKS. TRIMMING SILKS and SATINS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, including "REAL SNOWFLAKE," WOOL POPLINS, WOOL SERGES, WOOL PLAIDS, FRENCH MERINOS, DIAGONAL REPS.

BLACK and COLOURED SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS.

VARIOUS WASHING FABRICS, suitable for Autumn Wear.

SHAWLS, MANTLES, JACKETS, SKIRTS.

UNDERCLOTHING, BABY LINEN.

SPECIAL "SWAN BILL" and FRENCH CORSETS.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES, PELISSES, and FROCKS.

INFANTS' CASHMERE HOODS, BONNETS, and HATS.

NEW RIBBONS, SASHES, and SASH BIBBONS.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and LACE GOODS.

The NEW HAULIE and other FEATHER TRIMMINGS.

A LARGE and VARIED STOCK of NEW HOSIERY.

KID GLOVES will be OPENED SHORTLY. FELT, STRAW, and PLUSH HATS, and BONNETS.

PARIS TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.

SPECIAL AGENTS for "THE LITTLE WANZER," SEWING MACHINE. Now Sold at a GREAT REDUCTION on former Price.

DRESSMAKING! Great Care is used in this Department, which increases in popularity with each Season.

MILLINERY by ACCOMPLISHED HANDS.

SAYLOR & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET, HONGKONG, AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'s CEREBRAL WINES and COGNAC. Price List on application.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., Hongkong, 1st November, 1877.

EX. P. & O. STEAMER "GETHING."

SPECIALLY SELECTED M. A. B. S. A. L. A. W. I. N. E. S.

OLD PARTICULARS. In Quarter-Casks (about 12 dozen) \$50. In Octaves (about 6 dozen) \$30.

LONDON PARTICULARS. In Quarter-Casks (about 12 dozen) \$45. In Octaves (about 6 dozen) \$25.

GEO. SMITH & CO. Agents for China, Hongkong, and Japan.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'s CLARETS, at \$12, \$10, \$7, \$6, \$5, and \$4 per CASE of 1 DOZEN QUARTS.

SHERRIES, at \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4, and \$3 per CASE of 1 DOZEN QUARTS.

CHAMPAGNE, at \$15 per CASE of 2 DOZEN QUARTS.

CHAMPAGNE, at \$15 per CASE of 1 DOZEN QUARTS.

BRANDIES, \*\*\* and \*\*\* at \$61, \$72, \$9, and \$10 per CASE of 3 DOZEN QUARTS.

WAUCHER'S CHAMPAGNE, AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Detailed Price Lists on application to HENSEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877.

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.

Music bound in Elegant Bindings. Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to my Pattern.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS and WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE Hongkong.

## INSURANCES.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELHORN & CO., Hongkong, 27th March, 1878.

THE DUSSeldorf UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents Hongkong, 14th August, 1878.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENT at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

W. H. NOTLEY, Hongkong, 6th June, 1878.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

A DISCOUNT of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurance effected with this Office.

LINSTEAD & CO., Agents Hongkong, 1st June, 1878.

PIRENA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Hongkong, 28th November, 1878.

TRANSAANTHATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents Hongkong, 16th November, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies on Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India and Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of TWENTY-THREE and ONE-HUNDRED PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of \$300,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being carried to Reserve Fund.

OILYPHANT & CO., Agents Hongkong, 17th April, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise on the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & CO., Agents Hongkong, 7th July, 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A DISCOUNT of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$7,000, reduced rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A DISCOUNT of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$7,000, reduced rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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## EXTRACTS.

## THE TWO GLASSES.

There sat two glasses filled to the brim.  
On a rich man's table, rim to rim,  
One was ruddy and red as blood,  
And one was clear as the crystal flood.  
Said the glass of wine to the water brother,  
"Let us tell the tales of the past to each other;  
I can tell of banquet and revel and mirth;  
And the proud and grandest seats on earth,  
Fall under my touch as though struck by blight.  
Where I was king, for I rule in night,  
From the heads of kings I have torn the crown.  
From the last of fame I have hucked most down;  
I have blotted many a honoured name,  
Have taken virtue and given shame;  
I have tempted the youth with a tip, a taste,  
That has made his future a barren waste.  
For greatest than king na."

Or than any army beneath the sky.  
I have made the arm of the driver fall,  
And sent the truth from the iron maw;

I have made good ships go down to sea;

And the shrills of the lost were woe to me;

For they said, "Behold how great you be!"

Fate, strength, wealth, genius before you fall,

And your might and power are over all."

Ho! ho! brother, "Langholt the wine,

"Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?"

Said the water glass, "I cannot boast;

Of a king dethroned or a murdered host;

But I can tell of a burnt-out sea.

By my crystal drops made light and glad,

Or thrice I've quenched and brown I've left;

Of burns I have soothed and souls I have saved;

I have leaped through the valley, dashed down the mountain;

Plowed in the river and played in the fountain,

Slept in the sunshines and dropped from the sky,

And everywhere glorified the landscape and eye;

I have won the hot forehead of love and pain;

I have made the parched meadows grow fertile with grain;

Then tell of the powerful wheel of my will;

That ground out the flour and tamed at my will;

I have told of menhood doled by you;

I have, I hope, I strengthen and aid;

I gladden the heart of men and maid;

And all are better for knowing me;

Then do the tales they told each other;

The glass of wine and water brother,

As they say, together to the brim,

Or the rich man a table, rim to rim.

THE PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Asiatic Turkey, in its five great divisions

of Anatolia or Asia Minor, Armenia, Kurdish,

Mesopotamia, and Syria, may be re-

garded as a western extension of the great

central Asian plateau, with its surface much

broken up by mountain chains and isolated

ranges. This great plateau narrows very

considerably as it approaches the Turkish

territory in Asia, but increases in elevation.

Here begins the Alpine region of Persia with

Kurdistan; here are the lakes Urmia and

Van, and the sources of the rivers Zab, Tigris,

Aras, and Euphrates. The tableland is

broken up into and replaced by mountains

which rise to a great height, and by elevated

valleys between them. On the northeast

of Turkey in Asia both the mountain ranges

and the tablelands are unit in the compact

mountain range and high-tableland

of Armenia, the country to the west resembling

Europe in structure, rather than Eastern

Asia. Physically there are four divisions of

this region, corresponding nearly to the

divisions referred to above. The first is the

elevated and mountainous tableland of Ar-

mavia, which extends in the form of a tri-

angle between the angles of the three seas,

the Caspian, the Black, and the Gulf of

Alexandria on the south. The central plain,

on which stands Erzeroum, about which so

much has recently been heard, rises to 7,000

feet above sea-level, and the highest pass of

Ararat rises to about 17,000 feet.

The second great division is formed by the

Caucasus, which is beyond the range of our

present subject. The third separate mass is

formed by the peninsulas of Anatolia, or Asia

Minor, in the interior, a tableland of an

average height of 3,000 feet, and joined to

Persia by the mountain chain of the Taurus.

The Syrian mountains form the fourth divi-

sion, culminating in Mount Lebanon, and ter-

minating in the isolated mountain mass of

Sinai. The whole extent of Turkey in Asia

is estimated at 660,000 square miles, and its

population variously estimated at from 10 to

twelve millions.

The most extensive and altogether most

remarkable mountain-chain of Turkey in

Asia is the Taurus, with its offshoot the

Anti-Taurus, belonging mainly to the divi-

sion of Anatolia. The Taurus begins on the

east, by the Euphrates, where one of its peaks

reaches nearly to 10,000 feet, and runs irregularly westwards, not far from the Medi-

terranean coast through Cilicia and Lycia

in the islands of the Greek Archipelago. Both to the north and south it ends

out about the island of Cyprus itself being

really a spur of the great mountain mass.

The northern arm, the Anti-Taurus, runs

north-east, and at the chain may be said to

turn in a westerly direction along and at no

great distance from the Black Sea, and

culminates in Mount Olympus, near Trebizond,

and further south, on the Gulf of Adrjan-

tid, in Trojan Id.

The separate portions of the Taurus enclose

many plains and valleys, which he termed

above each other in the line of the mountains.

The Anti-Taurus, on the side of the mountain

plain, formed four acute rocks, of Diarbekr

Kurdistan, 3,800 feet above sea-level, and

continually hear from those quarters about

the enrolling influence of the stage.

AMERICAN ATTENTION TO LADIES.

Making some inquiries of the steward, he

had said to me, "You are, I presume, ma-

dam, travelling alone?"

I was about to be sojournered than that

when he said, "I am not enough to begin with,

but you are, I suppose, a lady, and

therefore you are safe."

It is possibly still a little more distressing to lis-

ten to those well-meaning people who, having

severely kept themselves in ignorance of

the theatre, condemn it as the very portal

of hell, than to those who, like myself,

are neither comeling nor desiring ex-

cept we who look upon it make.

It is of course no defence to a bad play that a pure

woman here and there may come unashamed

from seeing it. I should be sorry to appear

so severely the latest comedy of

Mr. Albery, who up to the time of its

production was one of the wholesomest of our

younger dramatists. But if any man chose

to defend the "Pink Dominos," it could scarcely be upon the ground that his wife and daughters could get no harm

from it because they could not understand its nastinesses. Vice is so deftly

tricked out there that purity can laugh at it, and take it for pure and innocent

humour. That in its way is no doubt a

triumph, but it is not a triumph to be proud of. I have even known innocent girls

to read "Tristram Shandy" and suffer no

damage. The poets have delighted to figure

innocent and unprotected beauty victorious

against the assaults of the flesh, and the

devil. But the ordinary woman of

society has not that inner falchion, which

sav'd the lady at the banquet of beasts in

"Corma."

Every man who goes

twice to see a bad piece of art, and

gets it into his head, clerk, and

comes to think that the stage is a

matter of course.

The captain who proved to be

of the party, who, I suppose, had

no idea of what he was about, and

had come to think that the stage was

a mere affair of art, and

looked at it with a smile, and

thought it was a

little part of the

social life.

Every man who goes

twice to see a bad piece of art, and

looks at it with a smile, and

thinks it is a

little part of the

social life.

Every man who goes

twice to see a bad piece of art, and

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